

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The first movement of the Southern Confederacy was to dispatch Commissioners to Europe to get a recognition from crowned heads. They do not seem to appreciate the humiliation of their attitude, and in this hour of passion and ambition do not feel it. They wait in the ante-chambers of royalty for a nod or smile. Commissioners from a part of the great and proud Republic bending the supple hinges of the knee for aid in the ruin of their country! The statesmen of Europe, whilst they love the treason, feel a contempt for the traitors. They can't help it. They know this country and its exalted position amongst nations. They see its freedom, its prosperity, and have felt its power. They know that in a generation more its flag would be public law on this continent, at least, and on the ocean, the common domain of nations. Jefferson's prediction, that this country would soon be able to dictate how they would be treated on the ocean, all Europe knows, and they naturally inquire what are these efforts after? What motives prompt them to forfeit the glory of the Great Republic? What brighter destiny do they expect to gain for the slave States, comparable to their share in the glory of the whole Union? What right do they expect to secure in the rivalry of nations to compensate for what they inevitably lose in their Southern Confederacy? The statesman can't fail to reflect on all this, and measure the caliber of these Commissioners and their Confederacy. A poor affair this Southern uprising! all these European statesmen exclaim, and with good reason. The power is for evil to this country and to republicanism. The evil they like; but the men who do it, they despise. How different when our ancestors of 1776 went to Europe. They sought aid of France, which her hatred of England induced her to give, against the essential interest of the crown of that country. The French King had no love for republicanism. He hated republicanism, but he hated England more. Our fathers used the jealousy of France to gain the independence of a continent for themselves and their posterity. These miserable Southern trucklers to royalty use the jealousy of the ruling powers toward their own country to get aid in their effort to destroy it. They must be despised, and they haven't sense enough to know it. A feeling akin to that felt for James II, of England, who was the guest of France in his exile, begging aid to get a throne he had lost by his bigotry, must obtain. France was Catholic, but the flatterers about the court pointed at him in derision: There goes the poor old fool that sacrificed a crown for a string of beads.

These Southern Commissioners haven't a motive half as respectable as James had. They have no reason to give for this sacrifice of the power and glory of their country that will bear a moment's examination. The small ambition to hold office in a little country, they couldn't get in a great one, is at the bottom of all their efforts. These are the men who, to get a few small offices and gratify a vulgar ambition, would sacrifice more of national glory and honor than ever fell to the lot of a people.

So all reflecting Europe will think, and there are no personal attractions about their agents to rise above the contempt with which they will be viewed. Instead of Franklins, Jeffersons and Adamses, whose philosophy and accomplishments added lustre to their missions, there are Yanceys, Stillels and Masons—more demagogues. Think of these latter undertaking to strut about in the boots of those predecessors, and Jeff. Davis trying to play Washington! Oh, ye big and little gods of earth, don't laugh at our country! These are only the fungi of the Great Republic. They are only curiosities for the philosopher to analyze; and tell us how a country so great produces things so small. Insects sometimes destroy what architects build; and, perhaps, Europeans may think that these insects will destroy the work of the Washingtons, Franklins and Jeffersons; and they may encourage the insects in the work they would rejoice to see done, and which they would not dare undertake themselves. They know very well, however, that these are but insects.

At home these Confederates can talk about slavery, and its securities and dangers. They give some dignity to a bad cause, by pretending to protect a domestic institution involving great interests; but in Europe they must keep dark on that subject. Indeed, to cheat that part of the world they sacrificed their own pretensions. They prohibited the slave trade in their Constitution, after fierce denunciation of the North because it was prohibited by law. Mr. Commissioner Yancey, it was one of your counts in the bill of indictments against the North, that the slave trade was prohibited by law. What, then, did you mean by prohibiting it in your Constitution? Insect Yancey would be dumb before such a question, unless he stoutly denied facts, which he is competent to do. Europe is not in a condition to be deceived by false pretences. She will help to divide the country, if possible; but she knows it is suicide in North and South, and can't help feeling a contempt for the agents from this country engaged in the business.

The difference between this Union and Buchanan was President, and when Lincoln was inaugurated, was not in the policy or laws of the country. They could not be changed. No right under the Constitution could have been interfered with. There was a difference, however; the same men that held Federal offices and controlled the Federal patronage under Buchanan had to lose them under Lincoln. There was the trouble.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.—At the time of writing we have the intelligence that General Rosecrans, with his inferior force, has, in all probability, so encompassed the enemy under Floyd, that he will be compelled to surrender. Among the officers who have distinguished themselves in the present campaign, there are none who have deserved more credit than this gallant officer. He has been engaged in the war from the very first. It is to him, more than any one else, that General McClellan and the country were indebted for the brilliant victory at Rich Mountain, and since then, in the face of a superior foe, he has more than held his own. The country has frequently been in a state of alarm for him and his little band, but, as he is, by great odds, not always in the conclusion he came out victorious. To bear of a battle in which Rosecrans is engaged, no matter what odds have been opposed to him, is to hear of a victory. This is not done by mere brute fighting, although his soldiers are of the elite of the wing, but by masterly generalship. It is the consummate skill of the commander, combined with the courage of the soldier, which makes his success a foregone conclusion. There are no blunders to record against him. Whatever is best to do is always done, and we prophesy that when the history of the campaign comes to be written, General Rosecrans, his skill, and success, will be one of the brightest in the scroll of fame which records the heroes who have fought for the preservation of the Union.

A correspondent is very severe upon some arrests made in Woodford county, where they were discharged; there being no charge against them, except that they were Southern Rights men. They were subjected to indignities, inconvenience and expense. Such arrests, beside the injustice, do nothing but evil, and should be avoided. He is a very indiscreet friend of the cause, if a friend at all, who prompts arrests without violation of law, or plain proof of intended violation.

We most earnestly exhort all Union men to use their influence to protect their neighbors, who have broken no law, against such treatment. It is unjust and despotic. There is a legal remedy against parties who do such things; but these times the remedy is slow and ineffectual.

We protest against such arrests. They are great wrongs. We are aware that some mistakes are made innocently; but a bad citizen may sometimes annoy his neighbor from no motive except personal spite. There are enough guilty; but men are entitled to their opinions. They are no breaches of law; but thousands who hold wrong opinions on this whole subject would soon to break the law of their State or of the Federal Government.

POSTPONED AGAIN.—Buckner's visit to Louisville has been again postponed. The twenty days will expire next week, at which time he was to have been here. But a letter has been received in this city from Walter N. Haldeman, Esq., stating as a most positive fact—a certainty more certain than fate—an event more inevitable than the visits of death and the sheriff—that he, Walter N. Haldeman, Esq., escorted by Gen. Buckner and army, will arrive in Louisville on the first day of December! We should like to know why this visit has been postponed to so late a day. Might as well wait now till Christmas, and make a general holiday. Wonder if Walter N. and Gen. B. can't be persuaded to hold off till the holidays come?

There are quite a number of our citizens watching with eager, longing eyes for this promised visit, but it has been postponed so often, and is now postponed again, we fear they will become disappointed and give up all hope. Make haste, Walter, and be sure to bring Simon B. with you.

The last month has been a series of victories for the Union troops. In Kentucky and Missouri the Confederates have met with constant disasters. They are now retreating from Missouri, and they have been driven backwards in Kentucky, and the only success was at Ball's Bluff, and that had no material effect upon the campaign.

DOUGLAS ON BRECKINRIDGE.—Not a year ago, a gentleman was talking to Douglas, and expressing the belief that Breckinridge would be true to the Union. "Although you live in Kentucky," said Douglas, "you don't know Breckinridge as well as I do. He will hold a commission in the Southern Confederacy before twelve months."

The "Seeshers" at Prestonsburg have again evaporated, and our yesterday's paper recorded another triumph for the Union troops in this State. It is a peculiarity of the tribe in this State that they are the most unlucky soldiers that ever burnt powder.

SPEECH
—OF THE—
HON. NATH'L WOLFE,
OF KENTUCKY,
AT THE GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING
IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Wolfe said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I wish I had language adequate to convey to you the profound sense of gratitude which I feel, in being made the subject of so much consideration as the courtesy which has been extended to me, since my arrival in this city, implies. When I reached this city, the Chamber of Commerce extended to me an invitation to meet them, and commune on the condition of the country, and especially the condition of the State where I reside. To have received such an honor, and to have been possessed of so much intelligence, and whose means of information were so ample and abundant, implied an estimate of myself which could have resulted alone from kindness and partiality.

The devotion to the Union which you have extended to me this evening, and the graceful language in which your honored Chairman has conveyed to me the feelings of this people, inspire me with a sense of gratitude which I cannot find language adequately to express.

In enjoying, however, the great honor which your presence this evening affords, I do not propose to indulge in a disquisition upon the great political questions which have divided and distracted the people of the United States.

I appear before you as a humble but ardent advocate of the Union of these States—an advocate whose devotion to the honored institutions of his country knows no bounds. I am a native of this State, the Temple of Liberty which the blood and treasure of the men of '76 erected, the grandest structure which the pages of human history have described on their ample folds. I appear before you to kindle afresh, if needs be, that sacred devotion to the Union which glows in the bosom of the people of this great Commonwealth with almost consuming fervor. How could New York be so true to the Union? Her sons were among the chief architects of the great Temple of Liberty. They have preserved it, and have laid upon the hard fought field of Revolutionary struggle; and throughout our existence as a Nation, her wisdom in council, and her valor on the battle fields, have illustrated the brightest pages of the Nation's history.

But the avowed Secessionist is not the most dangerous enemy which the Union now has. The Peace party, which cloak its treason under the guise of a horror of bloodshed, that party "has stolen the liveliest of Heaven to serve the devil."

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United in the resolution to uphold the Union. The differences which divided parties in times gone by, no longer divide them. Democrats, Republicans, Old-Line Whigs, all forgetful of past differences, unite together to preserve the Union. And higher would invoke you to extend generous assistance to the man who is the Chief Executive office of the Republic. Never, since the broad foundations of this Mighty Republic were laid, has there been a man so surrounded by difficulties of such stupendous proportions. When he came into power he found your navy sent to distant ports, purposely sent there, that treason might be kept in the hands of the designs. Your army was scattered. A false hand was upon your treasury. Your treasury was robbed. The Government was defenseless. But the President, with Roman resolution, entered upon the discharge of his difficult duties, and he deserves the thanks of the people.

There are those to be found who carp at the exercise of power, if it transcends in any degree the strict letter of the law. They should remember that the laws of the land are the laws of the people, and that the people are the source of all power. They should remember that the laws of the land are the laws of the people, and that the people are the source of all power.

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Western slope of half a century—some of the fire of youth is exhausted. I stand forth with the eloquence and energy of right to sustain and stimulate me, in the maintenance of my principles. I am encouraged to firmness, when I look back to the fate of Him "whose power was right, and whose cause was just, and whose name was 'crucify him, crucify him!'"

I owe to my numerous list of subscribers the filling out of their respective terms for which they have made advance payments, and if circumstances ever place it in my power to discharge these obligations, I will do so most certainly. But if I am denied the liberty of doing so, they must regard their small losses as many contributions to the cause, and I have fallen in with the feeling that I can, with confidence, rely upon the magnanimity and forbearance of my patrons under this state of things. They will bear me witness that I have held out as long as I am allowed to, and that I have yielded to a military despotism, or to the horrors of a civil war, or to successfully oppose.

I will only say, in conclusion, for I am not allowed the privilege to write—that the people of this country have been unconsciously wronged; they can yet scarcely realize them. They are conscious of the time being, with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horror-stricken, like men expecting ruin and annihilation. I may not live to see the day, but the minds of my readers will, when the people of the Union see our country will see that they are marching by "double quick time," from freedom to bondage. They will then look these wretched outrages upon right and liberty full in the face, and my prediction is, that they will "stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny." Wrongs less wanton and outrages less precipitated the French revolution. Citizens cast into dungeons without charges of crime, and without trial, and without the formalities of a trial by jury, private property confiscated at the behest of those in power; the press humbled, muzzled and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny. The crimes of Louis XVI fell short of all this, and yet he lost his head! The people of this country, if they are oppressed, still have the recollections of their illustrious forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

THE PATRIOT BROWNLOW.
BROWNLOW'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—CLOSING OUT OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.
(From the Knoxville Whig, October 26th.)

This issue of the Whig must necessarily be the last for some time to come—I am unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its sessions at Knoxville on Monday last. I would have awaited the indictment and arrest before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but, as only publish a weekly paper, my hurried removal to Nashville would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my friends, "I am going to leave you, and I have the honor to be, &c., &c." I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

According to the charges of the Court, as heretofore established, I presume I could go free, by taking the oath these authorities are administering to other Union men, but my settled purpose is not to do any such thing. I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty, but I am not going to keep the leaders of Secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me assassinated all summer and fall, as they desire me to do, for this is really the import of the thing. I have committed no crime, and I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged rebellion, publicly and privately—I have not assumed a hostile attitude toward the civil or military authorities of the new Government. But I have committed grave offenses. I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; and all this will continue to do, if I am not released from this confinement. I am stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will submit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth.

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reached Rolla on Friday that Jeff Thompson, with a string of fifteen hundred men, was marching across the southern part of the State to make a junction with Price and McCulloch. On Friday evening Col. Gerson, of the 36th Illinois, started to intercept the advance of the rebels, with his nine hundred picked men of the regular brigade, and a battery of six mountain howitzers, and fifteen days' rations. This expedition promises well.

Mr. Elliott met at Warsaw, on Saturday noon, the 25th Indiana, which had been stationed at Georgetown. It was moving on to join its division at Springfield.

Col. Mathews' regiment of Home Guards was at Chamois station on the Pacific railroad, where the men were waiting their equipment.

General McClellan was coupled to-day in ascertaining the strength, condition and disposition of the army of the United States, the command of which has so suddenly devolved upon him. He has called upon the War Department for a statement of the whole number of men and where posted, and the total estimate of material, and how distributed. He will be occupied several days in gathering up and arranging these matters so that the burden of the management of military affairs may be safely committed to the Adjutant General's office, and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention especially to the affairs of the army of the United States.

Times' Dispatch.—The Resolute arrived at Washington last night, and reports that several of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shells from the batteries at Shiloh.

By order of the War Department the Provost Marshal of Alexandria has been directed to suspend the exercise of the civil functions he has recently performed, and to dismiss all the civil cases of which he has taken cognizance.

Government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia, for the construction of an iron clad steamship, and the keel has been laid. The vessel will be 240 feet long, 78 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold, and will be armed with 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

World's Dispatch.—The freshest in the Potomac is so great that the Long Bridge has been impassable to day, being overflown. The water is rising rapidly, notwithstanding the late heavy rain storm, the roads in Virginia to day were found to be in excellent condition. Government stores lying in the warehouses on the wharves, have suffered a good deal.

FR. MONROE, Nov. 4.—At about 3 o'clock this morning the steamer McCulloch, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived, and reported that she had passed the whole fleet Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and her officers have no doubt that they entered the Bay on Sunday morning, and landed within thirty miles of Charleston. A Norfolk paper of Monday says that the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is 60 miles south of Bull Bay. Sixty cannon came into the fort, and the fleet on Monday morning. They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk, but don't know where they have gone. Passengers by the flag of truce say that the fleet of Charleston, arrived at Norfolk relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The Day Book, of Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. Beauregard had resigned, and also publishes a dispatch from Richmond, mentioning a similar rumor there.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—An official telegram received to-day, states that Gen. Floyd's force is 7,000 men, and Benham and Schenck's brigades were following him on the New River road. The dispatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect of a successful campaign.

Another telegram from Cleveland last night states that the Kanawhas had just passed Mayville, and reported that Gen. Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts Generals Benham and Schenck had got in. The Paris Herald, of California, has arrived at New York, and introduced to the President to-day by Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Additional by the Jura.—Paris papers announce that France, England and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention will be signed in eight days. The expedition will start the beginning of November.

The French financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The drain at the Bank had subsided. The house was advanced to 88. 2/3. The Paris Herald, of California, has arrived at New York, and introduced to the President to-day by Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The bark Honduras reports seeing, at daylight on the 24th inst., between Cape Fear and Charleston, a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of some steamers and two large ships. The wind had abated.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—River 10 feet by pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy.

A NEW STEAM BATTERY.—Several of our prominent iron founders had forwarded proposals to the Navy Department to build a new iron plated steam battery. The contract, however, has been awarded to a Long Island firm.

The battery, we learn, is to be launched about the middle of December next. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 175 feet; breadth, 40 feet; draft, 12 feet. Her hull beneath the water will be formed of wrought iron plates five-eighths of an inch thick, and above the water line the plates will be six inches in thickness. The deck is to be protected by plates one inch thick.

She will carry two 15-inch Floyd or Rodman guns, which will be mounted inside an iron circle 29 feet in diameter and 10 in high. The peculiar feature of the battery is the fact that the guns can be brought to bear on any given point without altering the position of the vessel. This is accomplished by means of a turn table, to be moved by means of gearing connected with her machinery, on which the turn may revolve.

She is water tight and fireproof, and her deck, which is to be only eighteen inches above water, will be swept to the waves from stem to stern, without any damage being thereby occasioned.

THE WHEATBROOKS OF L. V. FOWLER.—One of the San Francisco papers publishes a letter, dated Mazatlan, September 8th, which says:

Isaac V. Fowler, the late delinquent and misguided postmaster of the city of New York, whose sudden departure from this city, which was followed by a large number of his family, is now in a humble, attentive and efficient administrator of Barron, Forbes & Co's cotton mill at Topia, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. What a fall was there!

Col. Mulligan got in the cars yesterday morning at Sedalia, and came down as far as Jefferson City. His wife and child, for whom it is supposed he went to Lexington, were with him. He was in a very happy, most cordially received with cheers and handshakes at the capital.

At Franklin, Mr. Elliott, on Saturday, learned from an army officer that word had

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 13, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Leave New Albany (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 8:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 7:00 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville to Louisville..... 2:30 P. M.
From Louisville to Jeffersonville..... 2:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 7:00 P. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 7:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern close at 12:00 P. M., and at 12:30 P. M.

St. Louis close at 12:00 P. M., and at 12:30 P. M.

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Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Kentucky.

FIRST DAY.

The Grand Lodge convened at the usual hour.

Present—Grand Master E. M. Stone, of Louisville; Deputy Grand Master, pro tem., A. Shinkle, of Covington; Grand Warden, pro tem., A. J. Francis, of Covington; Grand Secretary Wm. White, of Louisville; Grand Treasurer George W. Morris, of Louisville; Grand Chaplain, pro tem., John F. Fisk, of Covington; Grand Guardian, pro tem., Senate Butler, of Winchester, and a general and large representation, especially from the upper portion of the State.

The business of the morning session was principally occupied in the examination of credentials and the reading of the annual reports of the Grand officers. The following extract is taken, viz:

EXTRACT FROM THE GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Number of initiations for the year, 286; number of admissions by card, 77; number of reinstatements, 20; number of rejections, 26; number of withdrawals by card, 164; number of suspensions, 22; number of deaths, 14; number of Past Grand, 1,209; number of contributing members, 4,825.

Annual revenue, \$28,078 57; annual percentage to Grand Lodge, \$1,252 81; annual percentage to W. and O. F., \$2,068 17.

Number of brothers relieved, 429; number of widowed families relieved, 119; number of orphan, under charge of Subordinate Lodges, 366. Amount of relief extended to brothers, \$7,204 54; amount of relief extended to widowed families, \$1,594 18; amount expended for education of orphans, \$808 68; amount expended for burying dead, \$1,029 97; total amount for benevolent and charitable purposes, \$10,785 82.

A resolution was passed, fixing the hours of meeting and adjournment for the present session, as follows: Meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., adjourn at 12 o'clock, P. M.; meet at 2 o'clock, P. M., adjourn at 5 o'clock, P. M.

That the R. W. Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Kentucky heartily and unanimously adopt and approve the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States at its last September term at Baltimore, Md., to wit:

WHEREAS, The very spirit of Old Fellowship—the life it would breathe over all the world—the profession it makes every where, and at all times, recognizing but one nation—the earth; but one family—the race of man; that one of its boasted—one of its pillars of its structure—is its universal adaptation to the wants of man in the demonstration that its principles are inspired, its doctrines divine. And whereas, The trouble, discord, and faction that so often and so severely prevail in and between the various associations of the day, enters not the portals of Old Fellowship. And whereas, The bickering, the jealousy, the strife for place and power, the spirit of aggrandizement, the thoughts of self, the contests of society, and of party, which pervade society, embitter friendships, and occasionally even desecrate the sanctuary, have cast no shadow within our Lodges. And whereas, To cement more strongly the ties that bind us together, and to renew our vows and devotions upon the sacred altar of Old Fellowship, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the perpetuity of Old Fellowship, and its beneficial influence, can only be maintained and exercised by a rigid adherence to its ritual and fundamental laws.

Resolved, That the members of this Grand Lodge will employ every means, and will endeavor to impress upon the minds of their constituents, the necessity of so doing; to cultivate and practice those sentiments and principles which will be best calculated to preserve the beloved Order intact, wherever its benign influence has spread—wherever the banner of Old Fellowship has been unfurled.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good Old Fellow, at all times, so to act, and so to speak, that his words and deeds may give to his cause of offense to those whose circumstances have, for the time being, been cut off from friendly and social intercourse with us.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hopes, and will continue to hope, that the trying difficulties now existing, and which have shaken our common country to its very foundation, causing distrust and estrangement between brothers and friends, may be speedily and amicably settled, and that the storm which is now raging in the hearts of the people of this once peaceful and happy land, may be assuaged, and the clouds which have darkened the hopes and brightened the prospects of a whole nation, may be swept away, giving place to a cloudless sky, a bright and glorious sun, shedding peace, harmony and joy over and through out this wide spread land.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Col Stanley's regiment is to leave Camp Dennison, for this city, at noon to-day, to come by steamer. The steamers Florence, Marengo, and Commodore Perry, were due at Cincinnati yesterday, from Wellsville, with the 51st Ohio on board. The destination of this regiment is not yet known.

The steamers Telegraph No. 3 and Major Anderson arrived from Cincinnati last night, with the 1st Ohio, Col. Smith's regiment, aboard. They left the boats, and marched to the Nashville depot for the night. This regiment is composed of three months' men, who fought some at Bull Run and others in Western Virginia. They have had experience, and are a splendid looking body of men.

HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT.—A night or two since the officers of St. Louis succeeded in finding the sum of \$1,200 and thirteen kegs of white lead. The money was stowed away in an old cupboard in the cellar of the house suspected. The bills were of the denomination of five, ten, and twenty, on the State Bank of Missouri, Southern Bank of St. Louis, Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Pittsburgh Bank, of Illinois. Two gold watches were also found, supposed to have been stolen. Fred. Bischoff, proprietor of the house, was arrested.

THE MORGANTOWN AND WOODBURY ENGAGEMENTS.—We have a letter from Hartford, of Oct. 30th, giving an account of the brilliant engagements on last Tuesday, at Morgantown and Woodbury; but as it is so full that the account we published last Saturday evening, we refrain from publishing it. However, confirms all the statements we made on Saturday, and proves that day's work one of the most brilliant of the war.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has arrived and is decorated with what purports to look like our distinguished friend, Lovell H. Rousseau, Brigadier General. It is known to be him by the inscription underneath, but as to being as handsome as the gallant soldier, we warm all and sundry others that the pretense is absurd.

There is prospect of a great disaster befalling the United States government in Virginia; for if Floyd is taken, he will most assuredly steal something, unless great care is taken. He should be exchanged at the earliest possible moment.

EXPLOSION.—A boiler exploded last Saturday in the coffee and spice mills of Downer & Co., Chicago, causing the complete wreck of the building, and seriously injuring a number of the occupants; but it is supposed none so badly as to cause death.

November Levy Court.

MONDAY, November 4, 1861.

Present—Hon. Andrew Monroe, Judge, and the following Magistrates, to wit: John Connell, Wm. Shurly, G. T. Vernon, T. Conn, John A. Hays, John M. Stephens, George L. Gallbreath, Samuel Matlack, H. S. Gaar, R. E. Sprout, N. Griffin, J. B. Briscoe, John Herr, Jr., T. Grant, E. S. Keisey, N. H. Reagh, and N. T. Ragland.

The amount of Levy is \$4,551 193.

Dr. E. K. Seelye was elected physician to the jail.

The report of the Commissioners of the Poor House was filed and ordered to be received.

Andrew Monroe and Wm. Mix were appointed a committee to settle with the Sheriff.

PROBATE COURT.

Present—Hon. Andrew Monroe, Judge.

The will of Adam A. Healy was proven and ordered to be recorded. Agnes Healy was qualified as executrix, with John Lloyd as security.

Mary Bremmer was qualified as administratrix of Daniel Bremmer, deceased, with Matthew Layer as security.

Wm. Scott, qualified as administrator of William Hollis, deceased, N. Dorsey and A. B. Black securities.

J. B. Seacore, Wm. Merriman and John Harrison, appointed appraisers of the estate of Wm. Hollis, deceased.

Jacob Wilhelm, appointed guardian of Margaret, Elizabeth and Sophia Meyer, orphans of John Meyer, deceased, with M. Bach security.

The Court appoints David Wiser surveyor of road leading from A. Husey's to Moore's bridge, and same hands allotted.

Ordered, That the following hands be taken of the road leading from Boston to Flat Rock meeting house, and put on road leading from Boston to Long Run meeting house, to-wit: Sim Sturgeon, J. I. Pearce, and George Ash.

Daniel Miller appointed surveyor of Bee Lick road, and same hands allotted.

Jacob Showalter appointed surveyor of road leading from Fisherville to Seacore's Mill, and same hands allotted.

H. C. Herr, surveyor of road leading from Jesse Murray's gate to Enrick's blacksmith shop, on the Westport road.

George M. Naylor, petition for tavern license.

Rev. E. Wohlgemuth, license to celebrate rites of matrimony.

Joseph Henyon, tavern license.

Commonwealth vs. Dominick Rusten; rule returnable 11th inst.

W. H. Watt, assessor Eastern District, allowed \$157 20; George Mulliken, assessor Western District, allowed \$178 12; John Harrison, assessor Southern District, county, allowed \$47 48; John Roberts, assessor Northern District, county, allowed \$40 55—this being the 20 per cent. retained, as required by law, which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor.

Appraisement of the estate of A. Arnold, deceased, returned, filed, and ordered to be recorded.

J. H. Linderberger, guardian of E. I. and William H. Linderberger; settled accounts returned, and laid over for exceptions.

The accounts of Caroline Guig, administratrix of George Guig, filed, and laid over for exceptions.

M. J. Osborne, administratrix of William Osborne; accounts returned, filed, and laid over.

Attest: JOHN B. SARGENT, D. C.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Harriet Mullen, f. w. c., was last night arrested for disturbing the neighborhood by crying murder, &c., &c. It appeared that she had cause for the same, in consequence of which she was discharged.

Peter Doehmer, drunk and disorderly conduct; he appears, to a certain extent, to be crazy; sent to the poor house.

Jack Quinn, a slave of Mr. Quinn, was charged with running over a child; it was, however, stated to have been done accidentally; discharged.

The Earle counterfeited case was again called up; witnesses not appearing, an order was issued for their appearance, and case set for to-morrow.

Mary Earle was, but a short time ago, sent to the workhouse for six months. Not liking the country for her winter residence, she returned to the city and drank whisky, after which she went, in company of a gallant, to her city mansion (the jail). His Honor, however, being of a different opinion, sent her to the cave for the benefit of her health.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—A young man named E. Welch, a farmer, who lived about six miles out of St. Louis, was in the city Saturday night. He got drunk and into a fight, in which he was worsted, and started to go home along the line of the North Missouri Railroad. A friend accompanied him some distance. Sunday morning his body was found, horribly mangled, about a mile from the point at which his friend left him. It is supposed he sat on the rail to rest, fell asleep, and was run over by a train.

WE learn that three of the killed among the Confederate forces, by Colonel Burbridge's men, at Woodbury, were formerly citizens of Henry county. Their names were Fletcher Smith, Pendleton, and Scooby, all young men, who had gone in search of their rights. Well, they got their rights—they were shot in resisting the government which had always afforded them ample protection.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.—Mr. S. P. Seacor, a well known boot and shoe manufacturer, continues to fill all orders in his line, on the south side of Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. Mr. S. has the merit of making to order the most perfectly fitting boots and shoes, and, at the same time, such as recommend themselves for their good serviceable wear and durability.

Enfield rifles were shipped from Indianapolis on Saturday to the 39th Indiana regiment, Col. Harrison, and the 38th, Col. Scribner. French rifled muskets were also shipped to Col. Hazard, at the mouth of Ball river, and to Col. Jones, of the 42d, at Henderson, Ky. The Indiana troops are now armed with superior guns.

Col. Mulligan arrived at Jefferson City, Sunday, from General Price's camp, having been exchanged for General Frost. Some other officers were exchanged, but their names have not been published. Col. Mulligan remained at Jefferson City to prepare his report of the battle of Lexington.

Mr. L. L. Gerner, of New Albany, has been engaged as principal musician in Col. Pope's regiment.

Winn Gunn will speak at Jefferson-town on Saturday next at two o'clock P. M.

Latest from the West.

The St. Louis Republican, of yesterday morning, which came by last night's mail, publishes the following as its latest dispatch from Springfield, dated November 1st—not so late as the dispatches we have this morning, but containing the latest news of a different character:

If Sterling Price designs, as has been said, to surprise our troops, he will be disappointed in his expectations. The rebels, upon the sounding of the long roll, the whole camp will be prepared for battle. Ben McCulloch is reported by Col. John M. Richardson's scouts to be at Cassville, in Barry county, 52 miles hence, with 10,000 to 15,000 men. The rebels are reported marching from Neosho to join him. Whether the two leaders design marching from there on Springfield, which is the more probable, or to retreat thence by an excellent road into Arkansas, is unknown.

Gen. Hardin was reported, last evening, to have marched from Kentucky with ten, some say twenty, thousand men, toward Forsythe, in Taney county, and to have nearly reached that place, with the intention of marching forward to meet Sterling Price. This report comes from no reliable source, but if it were discovered to be well founded, it is supposed a movement would be made by us to cut off Hardin.

Captain Wroton, one of the rebels who captured Major White at Fort Osage, and who was afterwards taken prisoner by a company of home guards, informs the Major that he has been in the rebel army, and that Price is still in Neosho, where he is erecting fortifications, and has no intention of leaving the place.

Neosho is said to be situated in a valley, surrounded by high steep ridges, and approached by three roads, each of which Capt. Wroton says is guarded with heavy cannon, protected by skirmishers, and defended all round by rifle companies in thick woods, where they cannot be reached by cavalry.

The only prudent plan of attack, if this be so, is to surround Neosho, and starve or wait until the rebels are forced to leave. We might attempt to force them in their trenches, but this would be necessarily attended with a fearful loss of life on our side. An officer familiar with the country about Neosho says, again, that no military man would attempt to fortify that place; that it can be approached from the rear ground, and such a dreadful fire be poured upon the rebels as will compel them to retreat; and yet those pretending to know their intentions declare he designed, from the time of leaving Lexington, to go directly to and fortify Neosho. No information we received here makes any mention of Gen. A. S. Johnson's connection with the rebel army.

Price and McCulloch's forces combined are reported at thirty to sixty thousand men; but whatever their force there is little doubt the rebels understand the importance of their present position, and will move heaven and earth to defeat us in the forthcoming engagement.

Particulars of the Gauley Fight.

Capt. Golding, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, arrived in Cincinnati Monday afternoon from Gauley Bridge, which place he left Saturday morning. He furnishes the following particulars of the fight at that point, on Friday, between Floyd and Rosecrans.

After this statement was made, the steamer Allen Collier, which left that region Sunday morning, arrived at Cincinnati, with no additional particulars except that a battalion of Piatt's Zouaves had gone to Mud Bridge Saturday evening, and captured twenty-five prisoners. Capt. Golding says:

On Friday morning a detachment of scouts from the Regiment under Regent and Capt. Wheeler, returned to Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, and reported the rebels in considerable force on the west side of New river. This intelligence created no uneasiness, for the reason that the country there is almost impassable wilderness, and the rebels had no means of crossing it if we were so disposed. Our skirmishers occasionally penetrate this benighted region, but we believe it has never been deemed necessary to throw out pickets in that direction.

Shortly after Capt. Wheeler's return, two batteries were opened upon our troops in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge from the hills on the opposite side of the river—one directly opposite the bridge, and the other two miles lower down, at the falls of the Kanawha, opposite large, brick houses, in which our Commissary's supplies were stored. These batteries played away nearly all day, the Commissary's quarters affording them a fine mark, but so bad was their firing they did not strike the building once! In almost every instance their balls whistled about our ears. The upper battery, after wasting a good deal of ammunition, succeeded in driving the Eleventh Ohio from their camp on the hillside opposite, and in sinking a flatboat, which served our army as a ferry. This was the extent of the damage done. Not a man was killed and the flatboat was raised again the same evening, and made to do good service that night, as will be seen.

It was not till the day had far advanced that our artillery could be brought to bear upon the rebel batteries. Our rifled guns all at once opened upon New river, but when they were once placed in position it was not long until both the rebel batteries were silenced. The loss of the insurgents, if any, is not known.

A train of wagons on New river from Gauley Bridge to our headquarters there was fired upon the same day, when five or six miles up the river, by rebel infantry, and two of our men were wounded. Three companies from Gen. Benham's camp, at Hawk's Nest, came to their relief, and soon drove the enemy back to the hills.

Friday night General Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and were fired across the river on the flatboat which the rebels had previously sunk. They moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries were located, intending to go down as far as Loup creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountain, and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped. Another brigade, McCook's or Schenck's, would probably cross above and it is confidently believed our troops will be able to surround the insurgents on these mountains before they can make their escape. On his arrival at Charleston, Saturday evening, Capt. Golding learned by telegraph that the firing from the rebel batteries had not been renewed.

FROM NORTH MISSOURI.—We hear from the line of the North Missouri Railroad that Capt. Sweeney and ten of his men, who were concerned in robbing Major Rollins of fifteen hundred dollars worth of horses and mules, and committing other depredations, have been arrested by Col. Foster, in command of United States troops, and are in custody.

We hope the report may be verified. Sweeney, it is said, was on his way to Randolph county. We have already stated that he offered to connect his forces with those of J. C. Campbell, but that J. C. declined, on the ground that he had taken up arms only for self-protection, and would have nothing to do with such acts of robbery as he had been charged against. Sweeney and his band of men, 100 in number, are at home attending to their business. A camp of secessionists is supposed to be near Cedar Creek, or in the edge of Boone county, and Gen. Prentiss has crossed the river from Jefferson City to disperse them. Gen. Henderson's troops have moved from Wellsville to Fulton, and will co-operate with Gen. Prentiss.—St. Louis Republican.

THE WEATHER IN ITS FAVOR. Experienced seamen agree that the last few months of the whole year for naval expeditions are the months of November and December. The heavy gales which do so much damage along the Atlantic coast, in the winter, do not begin until about the first of January.

SALES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.—The sales of breadstuffs in New York during the three days ending October 30, amounted to 130,000 barrels of wheat, 100,000 bushels

